REGISTERED No. 8.—1878.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,286—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
For Annum	Rs. 48	For Annum	Rs. 60
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First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of those classes as follows :—

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Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. CHINSURA, 2,033 Tons, 221 H. P. Commander J. R. Gavin, on SATURDAY, the 17th August 1878, at 5 p. m., calling at Carwar, Naraikal, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Negapatam, Pondicherry, Madras, Masulipatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, Fa'se Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Weather permitting the vessel will also call at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut Cyprore, and Cochin.

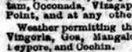
Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

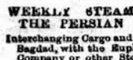


THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch the CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander W. R. Mason, on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1878, at 4 p.m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, MUSCAT, BUNDERABAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.



THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, will despatch Steamers to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY at 4 p.m., and every SATURDAY at 2 p.m.

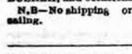
The S. S. CALCUTTA, 863 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. R. Mason, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 14th August 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Russell, on SATURDAY, the 17th August 1878, at 2 p.m.

N. B.—No shipping orders will be granted on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR, COMORO, MAYOTTE, NOSI-BEH, MAJUNGA, AND MOZAMBIQUE.



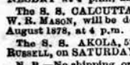
THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, will despatch the S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. Melville, to the above ports, viz ADEN, on or about the 24th August 1878.

For Freight and Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 8th August 1878.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 250	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without food.
Suez	290	190	60	
Port Said	380	240	70	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	540	340	140	
Leghorn	570	340	140	
Genoa	580	340	140	
Marseilles	630	340	145	

Including Wine

Children under 2 years, free of charge; Children not above 9 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

AUSTRALIA, to sail on SUNDAY, 1st September 1878.

INDIA, to sail on TUESDAY, 1st October 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, July, 1878.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

S.S. EUROPEAN, 2,676 TONS,

C. A. SIBTHORPE, COMMANDER,

TO SAIL POSITIVELY ON 13TH AUGUST.

THIS FINE STEAMER, with capital accommodation for a limited number of passengers, will have despatch as above. The Cabins and Saloon are built on Deck.

FARE (exclusive of Wines and Spirits), Rs 450.

For passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

Bombay, 24th July 1878.

JAMES MADDEN & CO.'S (LATE WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.'S) BOMBAY PASSENGER AGENCY.

NOTICE—Passages secured without charge, and every assistance rendered to Passengers leaving Bombay.

J. M. & Co.'s "Steamer Announcements" posted free to any part of India.

Full information regarding Passage Rates, &c., will be forwarded on application. Money exchanged. Drafts granted on England. Heavy Baggage intended for shipment should be in Bombay two clear days before the Steamer sails. All packages must be addressed J. M. & Co., Bombay.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per Steamer BYCULLA, are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents B. I. S. N. Co. (Ld.)

Bombay, 9th August 1878.

HYDROPHOBIA! HYDROPHOBIA!! HYDROPHOBIA!!!

A MARVELLOUS CURE.

A SURE and certain cure for this most fearful and distressing malady has at last been found ; it has been tried in numberless cases and never failed. One dose is sufficient for a perfect cure.

Sold in tin boxes of three sizes at Rupees 2, 4 and 8 each.

Sole Patentee and Manufacturer,

F. W. BUSCH,
Mussoorie. Agents Wanted.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1878.
—	TRAVANCORE.	1963	350	W. Barratt ....16th Aug.
(s)	BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson. 23rd do.
—	BANGALORE ..	2342	450	E. G. Stead ....30th do.
(s)	NEPAUL	3536	600	J. S. Murray .. 6th Sept.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceeds direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
HINDOSTAN	3186	600	N. W. Haselwood.	10th August.
VENETIA	2736	450	W. B. Andrews ..	2nd September.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	16th August.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 22nd July 1878.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF "WEST LONGRIGG" COALS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at North Moody Bay, on account of the concerned.

ex ship "Culzean."

790½ tons of "West Longrigg" Coals, now lying at Mody Bay.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th August 1878.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

VALUABLE LANDED ESTATE ON SALE.

Notice is hereby given, that the undermentioned landed estate known as the Hope Hall Hotel premises, Mazagon, will be sold by Public Auction by the undersigned on WEDNESDAY, the 14th of August next, at 4 P.M., at the premises by order of the mortgagees thereof. Further particulars and conditions of sale may be had of the undersigned and of Mr. MORESHWAR LAKSHMANJEE, Attorney to the vendors, at his Office, 23, Apollo Street, a fortnight before the sale.

Description of the Property.

All that piece of land, situate on the east side of and fronting the Mazagon Road at Mazagon, in the Mandvie Registration sub-district, outside the Fort in Bombay, containing by admeasurement thirty-nine thousand, nine hundred, and seventy-five square yards or thereabouts, bearing No. 18 in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, with all the messuages thereon, which messuages are those whereof bear No 22 in the books of the Bombay Municipality, and which said land is bounded, on or towards the north by the property of David Sassoon, Esq., on or towards the east partly by the Wady Bunder Road and partly by the property of Heerjeebhoy Hormusjee, Esq., on or towards the south by the public passage there, and on the west by the said Mazagon Road, which said land and messuages were formerly and are at present in the occupation of Messrs. Sorabjee Framjee and Co.

SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Barracks, by order of the Commissariat Officer, Presidency.

A quantity of Commissariat stores, comprising of articles of provinces, dead stock, medical comforts, clothing, &c. Also, a quantity of unserviceable stores.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 12th August 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PASSAGE TO LIVERPOOL.

THE S. S. CONSETT, sailing a few days hence for LIVERPOOL, has limited accommodation for passengers. Apply to Captain Clarke, on board, or at his Dubashes, CURSETJEE and EDULJEE, for terms of passage.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. BRANKSOME HALL,
CAPTAIN R. COLLIN,
2,300 Tons Register, 300 H. P. nominal,

SHE will sail about the 24th instant. For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, August 10th 1878.

NOTICE.—HALL LINE of STEAMERS.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. BRANKSOME HALL, are hereby informed of the Steamer's ARRIVAL from LIVERPOOL, and are requested to present their BILLS of LADING and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS without delay.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

TO BE LET,

A LARGE COMMODIOUS HOUSE FURNISHED, or UNFURNISHED, on Malabar Hill, Ridge Road, from 1st September, or 1st October 1878. Apply to

JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.,
Girgaum, Bombay.

YACHTS FOR SALE.

AT the Bombay Defences Workshops, Mazagon, the following WELL-BUILT and SWIFT SAILING YACHTS are OFFERED FOR SALE :—

CINDERELLA, of about 15 tons, winner of several races, lateen-rigged, built of teak, coppered, with masts, sails, boat, &c., in good order.

BLACK BUCK, of about 7 tons, sliding gunter rigged, copper-ed and copper-fastened.

PORPOISE, 30'0" long, 6'0" beam, lateen rigged ; a remarkably fast sailer.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Mazagon, by whom TENDERS for the PURCHASE of all or any of the Boats will be RECEIVED up to 1st September 1878.

W. H. HAYDON, Captain, R. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.

10th August, 1878.

STEAMER BARGES, &c., FOR SALE

TO BE SOLD the following VESSELS, viz :—

The Iron Paddled Wheel Steamer CAMEL, built a Liverpool in 1864, length 121'0" beam, 23'0" ; Engines diagonal, oscillating, of 90 H.P. nominal, with masts, awnings, anchors, chains, boats, &c ; as she now lies off the Defences Bunder, Mazagon.

11 saddle-backed Iron Barges.

1 Wooden Barge.

Several fast sailing lateen-rigged Boats, Row Boats, Gigs, Pinnaces, &c.

For further particulars, apply at the Office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, Mazagon, by whom TENDERS for the PURCHASE of all or any of the Boats will be RECEIVED up to 1st September 1878.

W. H. HAYDON, Captain, R. E.,
Acting Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences,

10th August, 1878.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

COCONADA,
CHEROOTS & CIGARS.

Many years' experience has decided that the LUNKA or COCONADA TOBACCO is the most suitable Smoking during the present season, being less susceptible to damp, and attracting less moisture than the Trichinopoly or other Indian Cigars, a free easy Smoke is always ensured.

Fresh Shipment of the Undermentioned Brands, Manufactured specially from Choicest Tobacco of the

NEW SEASON'S CROP,

	Per 1,000	Per 100
DOLLY VARDENS.....	Rs. 25	R. 3
BABINGTONS	" 18	" 2
BURMAHS.....	" 16	" 1-12

Office, per 1,000 Rs. 14, per Box of 200, Rs. 3-4.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE ORIGINAL
BOMBAY MINSTRELS
WILL GIVE AN ENTERTAINMENT
ON
SATURDAY, AUGUST 17TH,
UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
COL. SEXTON AND THE OFFICERS
OF THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES,
IN AID OF THE
BAND FUND OF THE CORPS.

FULL PARTICULARS IN FUTURE ADVERTISEMENTS.

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., D. S. KEMP & Co., and of the Honorary Secretary.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 3
STALLS	" 2
GALLERY	" 1

A. B. CHALMERS,
HONORARY SECRETARY.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES CALICO BALL.

A FANCY DRESS BALL will take place at the TOWN HALL on FRIDAY, September 27.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION.

Tickets, single ..... Rs. 5
" Family (to admit two Ladies and one Gentleman) " 12

To be obtained from Messrs. D. S. KEMP & Co. and Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

W. M. TENNENT,
Honorary Secretary.

CYPRUS.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.

Beg to announce that they have

OPENED
A BRANCH HOUSE IN CYPRUS

UNDER EXPERIENCED MANAGEMENT,

and are prepared to Offer Facilities there in all Departments of their Banking, Agency, Supply, and Forwarding Business.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co.'s
CYPRUS BRANCH

will undertake the Disposal of Consignments, the Agency of Merchants and Manufacturers, and Negociations regarding the Purchase and Transfer of Land, Produce, &c.

Letters or Applications should be addressed to 65, Cornhill, London,

OR TO

Messrs. KING, KING & Co., BOMBAY,

OR

Messrs. KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA.

TO TEA PLANTERS.

THE undersigned INVITES ATTENTION to his PLAN for CONCENTRATING SOLAR HEAT, by which TEA can be DRIED and fired WITHOUT FUEL.

W. ADAMS, Bombay.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the Undersigned, few cases of best MADEIRA WINES of the Celebrated Vineyards of COUNT DE CARVALHAL, received direct from Portugal.

CANTEIRO	Rs. 31	per case of 1 doz.	
MUSCATEL	" 32	"	"
MALVASIA	" 32	"	"
BOAL	" 31	"	"
VINHO VELHO (Old Wine)	" 31	"	"
VINHO SECCO (Dry Wine)	" 21	to 30	per doz.

H. F. SOARES & Co.,
23, Apollo Street, Bombay.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, Scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.

IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for

TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be

Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.	Credit.
Small size Tins	Rs. 0 10	0 12
Double size Tins	" 1 0	1 2

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED.

LAW BOOKS.
TEN ANNAS PER SHILLING.

	Rs.	A.
Addison on Contract, 7th edition	1875	23 12
Austen's Lectures on Jurisprudence for Students	1875	7 8
Baillie's Digest of Mahomedan Law—Hanifeea	1876	20 0
Ditto Pt. 3—Emancees	1869	10 8
Blackstone's Commentaries ; by Kerr, 4 vols	1876	40 0
Brown's Law Dictionary	1874	13 4
Braxton De Legibus	1640	25 0
Braxton De Legibus	1876	20 0
Chitty on Contracts	1873	30 0
Cowell's Indian Digest	1874	30 0
Colebrooke's Digest of Hindu Law, 2 vols	1877	7 8
Collett on Tolls	1875	13 4
Crump's Marine Insurance and General Average	1875	4 12
Digby's History of the Law of Real Property	1876	37 8
Evans' Law of Principal and Agent in Contract and Tort	1878	18 12
Fisher on Mortgages	1876	28 4
Folkard on Slander and Libel	1876	15 0
Fulton's Manual of Consititutional History	1875	4 12
Grady's Hindu Law of Inheritance	1866	15 0
——Mahomedan Law of Inheritance and Contract	1869	8 12
——Institutes of Hindu Law	1869	8 12
Greenwood's Manual of Conveyancing	1877	9 8
Hamilton's Hedaya ; by Grady	1870	22 0
Hayne's Outlines of Equity	1874	9 12
Holdsworth's Supreme Court of Judicature Act's	1875	5 0
Ilbert's Merchant Shipping Act	1876	2 4
Indermaur's Leading Conveyancing and Equity Cases	1877	3 12
Kerr on Injunctions	1878	20 0
Lewin's Law of Trusts	1875	22 0
Lindley on Partnership and Companies	1878	47 8
Knox's Digest of Civil Procedure, 2 vols	1877	30 0
Maclachlan's Merchant Shipping	1876	25 0
Macpherson's Law of Mortgage in Mofussil	1877	11 0
Macnaghten's Principles of Mohammudan Law	1870	25 0
" Hindu Law		14 8
Mayne on Damages	1877	15 12
Morley's Digest of Indian Law Reports, 3 vols		60 0
Nelson's Comments on Civil Procedure	1878	17 0
Owen's Ballot Act Manual	1875	2 4
Paterson's Liberty of the Subject, 2 vols	1877	20 0
Prinsep's Criminal Procedure Code	1875	16 0
Roscoe's Criminal Evidence	1878	20 0
——Nisi Prius Evidence	1875	20 0
Roger's Law and Practice of Supreme Court of Judicature	1875	15 0
Russell's Power and Duty of an Arbitrator	1878	22 8
Sandar's Institutes of Justinian	1874	11 4
Stephen's Digest of Criminal Law	1877	10 0
Story's Equity Jurisprudence, 2 vols	1873	45 0
——on Bills of Exchange	1860	20 0
——on Bailments	1870	20 0
Small Cause Court Practice, B. R. Kotwal	1876	8 0
Snell's Principles of Equity	1878	15 12
Starling and Constable's Indian Criminal Law and Procedure	1877	25 0
Specific Relief Act	1877	3 0
Sutherland's Digest	1877	20 0
Stephen's Indian Evidence Act	1872	7 8
Sutherland's Weekly Reporter, each Volume		25 0
——Privy Council Judgments, vol I		10 0
Strange's Hindu Law		12 8
Taylor's Medical Jurisprudence, 2 vols	1873	20 0
Treaties, Engagements and Sunnuds, relating to India and Neighbouring Countries, 7 Vols	1876	50 0
Sadder Foujdaree Adawlut Reports, Vol 1, 1827 to 1846		4 0
Tagore Law Lectures on Law of Mortgage		11 0
Woodman's Digest of Bengal Law Reports		16 0
Williams' Law of Personal Property	1873	13 4

THACKER AND CO., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LAW BOOKS to be SOLD on the 14th inst. Catalogues printed, and the Books now on view at Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 6 ; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

ICE CREAMS, ICED FRUIT DRINKS Iced Puddings, &c. J. PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Company import WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the Office, Study, or Boudoir ; and a variety of elegancies for the Drawing-room Table, for Presentation, or for personal use.

The PAPERS and ENVELOPES supplied are from Messrs. DE LA RUE & Co., the well known superiority of whose manufacture of these articles guarantees their quality.

The LEATHER GOODS.—ALBUMS, CARD CASES, DESKS, POCKET-BOOKS, PURCES and WRITING CASES of all kinds—are of the very best (Levant and Turkey) Morocco and real Russia, respectively, and thoroughly well finished for long service in extreme climates.

Stock is imported by FREQUENT OVERLAND CONSIGNMENTS to ensure constant presentation to the Customer of Fresh Goods in the best condition.

THE STOCK COMPRISES :

ACCOUNT BOOKS, plain and locked.
ALBUMS, for Portraits and Landscapes.
BLOTTING CASES, plain and elegant.
BLOTTING PADS, and Paper, and Bouquet Papers.
BRISTOL MOUNTS, of superior quality, in sizes.
CARDS, Playing and Visiting.
CARD CASES, for the above, in variety.
CARD AND LETTER RACKS, and Date Boxes.
DESKS, "Albert," "Travellers," &c.
DIARIES, in various editions.
ESCRITOIRES and Envelopes and Paper Cases.
EYELETS, Presses, Gum Bottles and Erasers.
INKS, by Blackwood, Stephens, and others.
INKSTANDS, Invoice Files and Ivory Tablets.
LETTER SCALES, Cages, and Cases.
MANUSCRIPT BOOKS, and Music Paper.
PAPERS & ENVELOPES, for local or postal correspondence.
PAPER CLIPS, Fasteners, Knives, & Weights.
PENS, Steel and Quill, of every kind.
PEN CLEANERS, Knives, Makers, and Racks.
POCKET-BOOKS, useful and elegant, in variety.
PURSES, Porte-monnaies, in variety.
QUILLS, Made Quill Pens, and Nibs.
SCRAP BOOKS, and Portfolios for Music, Drawing, &c.
SLATES, Ordinary, Book, and Porcelain.
STATIONERY CABINETS of Solid Mahogany, Oak, or Walnut.
STATIONERY CASES of Oak, Japanned Tin, or Walnut.
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, in Morocco and Russia, fitted.
TRAVELLERS' COMPANION, being Desk and Dressing Case in one.
TRAVELLERS' or "No Plus Ultra," Writing Case.

BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, AND PRAYER BOOKS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

D. S. KEMP & CO
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS.

WHOLESALE PRICE LIST of DRUGS, CHEMICAL INSTRUMENTS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, &c., furnished on receipt of Card.

GENERAL CATALOGUE of Domestic and Patent Medicines, Medicine Chests, Perfumery, Wines, Beverages, Food, Household Chemicals, Instruments of different kinds.

EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE.—Guaranteed to contain no acrid or deleterious ingredient whatever. Under its influence every infirmity of the hair and scalp disappears, the former re-assumes its natural beauty, and the brain realizes conditions of health to which Oils, Pomades, and other lubricants have too often rendered it a stranger.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AROMATIC DISTILLATE.—For seasoning Claret Cup. Produces a beverage approaching perfection, exquisite in aroma but innoxious to the most delicate interior.

Per Phial, Re. 1-8.

UNIVERSAL INSECTICIDE POWDER.—Thoroughly destroys Mosquitoes, Fleas, Cockroaches, Weevils, Maggots, Moths, Ants, Bed Vermin, and all other insects obnoxious to man and his works. Innoxious to Dogs, Cats, Fowls, Pigeons and Domestic Pets.

Per Tin, Re. 1.

FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR.—Regarded as a gem in toilet requisites by all who appreciate lily-white teeth and purity of the mouth. A successful and delicious blending of the Saponaceous, Disinfecting, Balsamic, and Tonic elements.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

AREQA, OR SUPARI NUT TOOTH PASTE.—Of choice aroma and great cleansing properties ; imparting perennial youth to the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot, Re. 1.

CIRCASSIAN FLUID.—A black hair-dye, superior to anything of the kind hitherto produced.

Per Case, Rs. 2.

AKEODERMA.—Owing to its wonderfully remedial effect on the animal skin in Mange, Sores, Fleas, Baldness, &c., this preparation is familiarly known as the *Stable, Kennel and Kangaroo Friend.*

Per Bottle, Re. 1-4. Per dozen, Rs. 12.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7 ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

READY MADE CLOTHING.
ASQUITH AND LORD

HAVE always in stock a nice assortment of ready made garments for the convenience of Gentlemen passing hurriedly through Bombay.

PRICE LIST.
FOR THE HOMEWARD BOUND.

	Cash. Rs.	a.	Credit. Rs.	a.
Blue Serge Suits Jacket, and Trousers	30	0	34	0
India Tweed do. do.	30	0	34	0
Black Alpaca Coats, (for dinner)	12	8	14	0
Warm Overcoats for Cold Season	45	0	50	0
Do. Ulsters, do.	50	0	55	0

FOR GENTLEMEN PROCEEDING UP-COUNTRY.

Bro. Holland Suits suitable for wearing in the Train	18	0	20	0
India Tweed do, very comfortable	30	0	34	0
Sleeping Suits of all Materials, from	10	0	11	8
to	18	0	20	0

READY MADE SSRECFROHE TIVS YDERIPTION.

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

IMPORTANT
TO THOSE SUFFERING FROM WEAK OR DEFECTIVE SIGHT.

Messrs. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA,

HAVE always on hand, a COMPLETE STOCK, the LARGEST IN BOMBAY, of

BEST PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE-GLASSES,

Of finest London Manufacture, highly polished and finished, and perfect as regards fit and comfort.

PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in stout Gold Frames, Rs. 35, 40, and 50.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in thin Gold Wire Frames, "Hooks," Rs. 25 and 39.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, "Folders," in Gold Frames, Rs. 35.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Silver Frames, Rs. 12 to 18.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE-GLASSES, in Silver Gilt Frames, Rs. 15 to 20.
PEBBLE SPECTACLES, in Steel and Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 12.
PEBBLE DOUBLE EYE GLASSES, in Steel, or Aluminium Frames, Rs. 8 to 10.
SINGLE PEBBLE EYE-GLASSES, Rs. 5 to 6.
SINGLE EYE-GLASSES, best glass, Rs. 2.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT of SMOKED GLASS and BLUE TINTED EYE PRESERVERS, in Gold, Silver and Steel Frames, Rs. 30, 15, and 5 respectively.

NEW SELF-REGISTERING and ORDINARY FIELD and MARINE GLASSES, TELESCOPES, MAGNIFYING GLASSES, &c., at prices varying according to quality.

OUTSTATION ORDERS WILL NOT BE ATTENDED TO IF UNACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCE.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
5, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY. AND 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

For Sale at this Office,

A BOOK-BINDERS' SAW-BENCH. This Machine is for sawing the backs of Books and it is arranged for foot or steam power. Price Rs. 175, including seven Circular Saws and various-sized Washers for changing every quarter of an inch.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.

VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Offices and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order at moderate prices.

Specimens may be seen at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

For Sale at this Office, under the authority of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce,

THE AMENDED FORM OF BILL OF LADING for Steamers from BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL via the SUEZ CANAL, as sanctioned by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, at their Meeting on the 28th August 1872. Price per 100 Copies, Rs. 4 ; 50 Copies, Rs. 2-8 ; 25 Copies, Rs. 1-4 and for single Copy, One Anna.

INDIA TO ENGLAND by THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE. Re-printed from the *Bombay Gazette*

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office and from Messrs. Thacker & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE BANKRUPTCY ACT, 1869.
IN THE COUNTY COURT OF LANCASHIRE, HOLDEN AT LIVERPOOL.

In the MATTER of Proceedings for Liquidation by Arrangement or Composition with Creditors, instituted by HERMANN CLASON, trading here under the firm of H. CLASON and Co.

THE CREDITORS of the above named Hermann Clason who have not already proved their debts, are required, on or before the twentieth day of August 1878, to send their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the PARTICULARS of their DEBTS or CLAIMS to me, the undersigned, G. SIGG, Attorney for J. S. Harmood Banner, the Trustee under the liquidation, or in default thereof THEY WILL BE EXCLUDED FROM THE BENEFIT OF THE DIVIDEND PROPOSED TO BE DECLARED.—Dated this Thirtieth day of July, 1878.

Forms of proof of debt, which are indispensable, can be had on application to the undersigned.

G. SIGG,
Attorney for J. S. Harmood Banner, Trustee.

SUPARI TOOTH PASTE.

The large and increasing demand which has arisen for this efficient and agreeable preparation is the best criterion of its worth as a Preserver and Cleanser of the Teeth and Gums.

Per Pot. Cash...Re. 1-

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, 10TH AUGUST, 1878.

The usual dulness of a monsoon Saturday has been increased to-day by the approaching holidays, and business has been almost at a stand still. Reuter's telegram of yesterday quotes Consols at Rs. 94¼ and French Rentes at 111, which is a decline of ¼ in the former, but the latter quotation is unchanged.

The Market for Linseed in London is flat, and prices for Calcutta description has declined 6d. per quarter both on the spot and to arrive. Rapeseed is steady at previous quotations. Wheat according to Reuter was quiet but steady, without change in rates.

Cotton in Liverpool was flat, the sales reported amount to 8,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. We give the usual weekly figures of the statistical position of the staple which continue favourable.

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Total supply of all kinds.	1,130,000	1,999,000	2,038,780
,, Surats...	428,000	458,000	645,920
For the U. K. the figures are—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	599,000	918,000	873,200
Do. London.....	14,000	36,000	40,050
American afloat.....	30,000	30,000	41,000
E. Indian ,, ...	136,000	154,000	278,000
Total.....	779,000	1,138,000	1,232,250
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6¾d.	6 3-16d.	6 5-16d.
,, Fair Dhollera ...	5 5-16d.	5 1-16d.	4¼d.
Difference...	1 7-16d.	1¼d.	1 13-16d.

The American Crop figures to date compare with the two previous years as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Week's Receipts	3,000	2,100	7,000
,, Exports to U. K...,	7,000	3,000	16,000
,, ,, to Continent..	3,000	4,000	...
Total Receipts since 1st Sept	4,217,000	3,940,100	4,099,300
,, Exports to U. K. ,,	1,980,000	1,976,600	1,978,000
,, ,, to Continent ,,	1,318,000	1,029,000	1,219,000
,, Stock at the Ports...	60,000	160,000	159,000

Reuter's New York telegram of the 9th instant quotes Middling Uplands unchanged at 12 cents. per pound, while for November shipments a further decline of 1/16 cent. is reported, which brings the price down to 11¼ cents. per pound.

Piece Goods in Manchester yesterday were reported quiet but steady at former rates, viz., 7lb Shirtings 6s. 1½d. and 8¾lb. 7s. 3d. per piece.

Coffee in London has advanced 1s. per cwt. for good Ordinary Native Ceylon, which is now quoted at 74s. per cwt. But Middling Plantation is unchanged at 108s.-6d. and Mysore at 80s. per cwt. There is no alteration in the prices of Cocoanut Oil either for Ceylon or Cochin.

Enfaced Rupee Paper is still quoted at 81 for 4 and 4½, and 67½ for 5½ per cents. Exchange on India for 60 days' sight Bills is unchanged at 1s.-8d. But Silver is quoted at 52½d. per oz., which is ¼d. below Reuter's quotation of the previous day, but the same as quoted by private telegrams.

Sterling Exchange opened this morning weak with the banks' buyers at about 1-32d. below our yesterday's quotation ; the business transacted, however, has been very small as the day has been almost a holiday. The Banks will be closed for the Cocoanut holidays until Wednesday next. We quote—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8d.	per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight..	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Credits, 3 ,, ...	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents, 6 ,, ...	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
France, 3 ,, ...	2-15¾	,,

On Calcutta rates are unchanged at 100 1-16 on demand, and 99½ at 60 days' sight.

In Government Paper there has not been much done during the day, but rates continue very firm, viz. :—Fours and Fours-and-a-half Rs. 96¾, Fives-and-a-half Rs. 104¾, and the new Loan Rs. 103.

Shares.—Bank shares are very firm ; a sale of 300 Bank of Bombays is reported at Rs. 720. Land Companies are unchanged. In Spinning and Weaving Companies the tendency has again been downwards. Press Companies' Scrip, on the other hand, has been in more demand.

Cotton.—The market has been very dull with no enquiry excepting for the Local Mills, who are buying Compta descriptions. Dealers, however, continue very firm, and with the small stocks and the demand for local consumption they can afford to be independent. We quote—

F. G. F. Oomrawuttee.....	Rs. 207 per candy.
G. F. ,, ,,	203 ,,
G. S. G. Dharwar ..... ,, ,,	214 ,,
G. F. Compta ..... ,, ,,	194 ,,
G. F. Dhollera ..... ,, ,,	202 ,,

Seeds are unchanged at Rs. 6-12 per cwt. for Linseed and Rs. 7-14 for Guzerat Rapeseed

Freights are very dull, and although for the steamers on the berth for Liverpool £1 per ton is the current rate, there is very little enquiry, and the tendency of the Market is still downwards. For sailing vessels there is absolutely no enquiry, and the nominal rate for Liverpool is still 12s.-6d. per ton. For the Continent the P. and O. Company are booking for Trieste and Venice at £1-5 and £1 per ton respectively, and the Rubattino for Marseilles and Genoa at £1 per ton. All Freight payable here at par.

Coals.—No fresh transactions have been reported during the day. The market is steady.

Piece Goods are still very firmly held, but dealers are buying very sparingly owing to the continued absence of any demand from up-country which will probably not set in until after the Dussera holidays. The shipments to Bombay during the month of July consist of—

Plain Cottons	16,200,000	yards
Coloured ,, ...	1,650,000	,,
Printed ,, ...	3,200,000	,,
Twist.....	1,400,000	,,

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	141
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 p. c	725
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct	722½
Bank of Madras	60,000	250	all	10 do.	675
National Bank of India.	37,321	£25	£12-10	6 do.	113

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New).	2,948	2,000	all	20 p.	860
Freke Land and Pier Co.					
Limited	7,800	150	all	4 p. a.	112
Mazagon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	800
Port Canning Land Company, Limited	6,000	1,400	all	12 p.a.	285

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	600	2,000	1,700	..	900
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	25 p.a.	945
Alfred Mills Co.....	250	1,000	1,000	50 p.a.	1,160
Alliance Spinning	600	2,500	all	65 p. c.	2,000
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	100	100	..	94
Bhownuggur M. and F. Company	300	2,000		40 p.a.	1,400
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	55 p.a*	1,060
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company	2,000	500	all	15 p.a*	230
Broach Mills	1,800	150	all	10 p.a*	70
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	1,200	1,000	all	25 p.a*	780
Chorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	40 p.a*	1,020
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..	675
Dhurumsey Spinning ...	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*	880
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	40 p.a*	1,260
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	35 p.a*	1,175
Hindustan S. & W. Co..	875	1,000	all	38 p.a.	1,010
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	850
Israel Jalloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.a*	980
Khandalah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	50 p.a*	910
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45 p.a*	890
Madras Spinning	300	1,000	all	Nil	750
Madras U. Spinning ...	425	1,000	all	70 p.a*	1,285
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	43
Mandvie S. and W. Co..	2,000	500	all	25p.a*	385
Masookjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	50p.a*	1,355
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	40 p.a*	1,290
Mazagon S. and W. Co.	2,000	5,000	..	..	375
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	35 p.	945
Oorlad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	660
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	800
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	350	10 p.a*	345
Oriental	1,000	625	all	10 p.a*	770
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	1,125
Sassoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	30 p.a.	910
Soonderdas Spinning ..	650	1,000	all	75 p.a.	850
Do do. ½ Share.	800	1,000	250	125 p.a.	205
Shahjoora S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..	1,020
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p. a.	775

*Per Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton Press Co..	150	5,000	2,850	150 p.a.	1,200
Abert Co., Kurrachee...	300	2,000	1,100	125 do	1,025
Albert Ginning Co.....	100	500	all	18 p.c.	650
Apollo Press Co.....	750	2,750	2,200	32 p.c.	578
Bellary	175	1,000	all	60	670
Berar Company (New)..	155	500	all	45 p.a.	530
Indian Press Co.....	1,000	250	all	14 do	120
Broach Cotton Co.....	400	500	all	10 do	85
Carwar Co	1,000	1,500	all	75 do	570
Colaba Press Co	500	1,880	all	30 do	310
Dholleras R. and G. Co.	600	500	all	15 do	220
East India Press Co....	583	1,000	all	100 do	925
Fort Press Co	50	8,500	250	80 do	1,200
French Press Co p....	300	..	all	75 p.a.	385 xd.
Imperial Press Co.....	1,150	..	1,400	100 do	305
Mofussil Press and Ginning Co.....	1,125	400	350	40 do	345
Prince of W. Press	120	..	1,500	350 do	350
Sassoon's Press Co.....	600	500	all	25 do	350
Scinde Press Co.....	400	850	750	60 do	525
Scinde & Punjaub Cotton Press Co., Ld....	100	1,000	925	150 do	1,240
Victoria Cotton Gin and Press Co	150	850	all	12 p.c.	600
Volkart's United Press Co.....	50	1,000	1,000	75 p.a.	525

*Per Share for the half-year

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 6th August compared with that for 30th July :—

Liabilities.	30th July: Rs. A. P.	6th Aug. Rs. A. P.
Capital	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Reserve Fund	24,28,321 0 0	20,38,371 0 0
Treasury Balances	3,26,81,060 15 7	3,29,32,060 7 3
Other Deposits	2,41,58,001 10 8	2,53,36,558 15 7
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	16,81,250 8 10	13,47,703 2 8
Sundries	9,02,620 10 10	6,37,214 8 9
Rs.	8,75,16,098 13 11	8,23,94,877 2 0
Assets.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities.....	1,85,45,637 9 10	1,93,29,312 14 10
Loans on Govt. Securities.	45,73,784 15 10	44,50, 73 7 10
Credits on ditto	70,36,339 7 11	59,76,489 2 10
Bills Discounted.....	1,97,09,272 14 10	1,91,04,777 3 8
Balances with other Banks	6,19,238 7 11	6,14,473 5 10
Bullion		
Dead Stock	9,60,012 14 7	9,57,538 14 7
Stamps	10,442 14 11	9,884 7 11
Sundries	4,26,763 10 3	4,66,298 7 11
Cash at Head Office	2,41,60,652 9 10	1,96,59,381 10 10
Do. at Branches	1,72,80,717 4 0	1,82,73,447 6 1
	8,75,16,098 13 11	8,23,94,877 2 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The British barque Coldstream, 633 tons, Capt. J. Walker, will sail to-day for Bussora with a general cargo.

The s.s. Fracois I., 1,131 tons, Captain Lescoheur, was put back on the 10th inst., being leaky. Left Bombay on the 14th July for Havre.

The British s.s. Khandalla, 1,318 tons, Capt. W. Wicks, sailed on Saturday last, for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and three deck passengers.

The British s.s. Vingorla, 315 tons, Capt. R. D. Dougherty, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee with a general cargo and nine deck passengers.

The Hall Line s.s. Branksome Hall, 1,347 tons, Capt. R. Collins, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Liverpool, 13th July, via Port Said, with a general cargo, and the following passengers :—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Young, Mr. R. Ward, Mrs. Lees, Miss Brown, and five children. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.

The British s.s. Byculla, 1,114 tons, Commander Geo. Hamlin, arrived in harbour on the 9th inst., from Liverpool, 5th July, via Malta, Port Said, and Aden, with the following cargo :—139 cakes copper, 1,621 packages piece goods, 531 bales twist, 77 cases tobacco, 36 packages beer, 25 packages brandy, 20 cases claret, 30 cases provision, 100 nos. weight, 1,337 bundles iron hoops, 125 nos. iron plates, 750 cases tin plates, 25 packages paper, 36 packages wine and spirits, 66 packages mortar, 322 packages soap, 11 packages lamps, 5 packages glassware, 555 kegs nails, 250 barrels alum, 278 packages bar iron and some packages merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
9	Byculla (s)	Hamlin	Liverpool, July 6.
10	Francois I (s).....	Lescoheur ...	From Sea.
	Branksome Hall(s).	Collin	Liverpool, July 13.
	Londale	Anderson	Moulmein.
	Hougoumont	Scotland	Moulmein, June 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
10	W. Douglas.....	Douglas.....	Callao
	Scottish Minstrel .	Metcalf	Callao.
	Vingorla (s)	Dougherty ...	Kurrachee.
	Khandalla (s)	Wicks	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances on Saturday last :—
Barque Coldstream, Walker, for Bussora.

The following vessels began to load on Saturday last :—
Steamer Chinsurra, for Ceasr and Calcutta.
Steamer Branksome Hall, for Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.

6 Commilla(s).....Hutchinson ...Rangoon.
Queen Victoria (s)...Sangster .....Colombo, July 26.
Meean (s).....Morby .....Moulmein, July 30.
Devonshire.....Swan .....Dundee, April 12.
Alsace & Lorraine...Lalande.....Bourbon, July 3.
Nepaul .....Dejregaye ...Mauritius, June 3.
7 D. of Lancaster(s)...Russell .....Colombo, Aug 1.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 7.—Steamers Bokhara, Virginia Schilizzi Ooryia and Reliance. Ships Dunnottar Castle and Middlesex.

PASSENGERS.

Per Commilla—Captain G Browne, Mr Blair.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.

7 Clive (s).....Rangoon.
Busheer (s) .....Rangoon.
8 Meinam (s) .....Galle.
9 Africa (s) .....Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.

8 Chyebassa (s) .....London.
Meinam (s) .....Calcutta.

ARRIVAL OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Busheer :—Captain and Mrs Rigg, and 2 childrens, Mr Minchin, Sub-Conductor Float, Sergt Hodge.

DEPARTURE OF PASSENGERS.

Per s s Chyebassa, for Colombo, Suez, and London :—Mr Mrs Kingsley, and child, Mr and Mrs Thompson, Mr and Mrs Shields, Mr and Mrs Lee, Mr and Mrs Kichee, Miss Kichee, Mr and Mrs Herbert, and child, Mr H Corbyn, Mr Tapp, Mr Johnson, Mr Usher, Mr Lee, Mr Cock, Mr Avice, Mr and Mrs Miller, Miss Miller, Mrs Potter, Mr Pierpoint, Mr and Mrs G W White and 4 children, Mrs Johnstone, Mrs Bartlett, and 3 children, Col J M Grant, Mr Marquilanke, Mr J Mackenzie, Mr Berryman, Mrs MacPherson, Mr Donaldson, and Mr Andrews.

DAILY IMPORTS.—AUGUST 10.

From Liverpool.

European s—1 cask iron tip nails, Cadurbhoy Currimjee

From London.

Pekin s—2 cases bacon, 1 case hams and 7 cases cheese, R L Southern and Co.!
Hindoostan s—7,212 bars iron, Kuverjee Jivanji Guzdar ; 1,594 plates hard spelter, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 10 hogsheads ale, Bell, Brandenburg and Co.

From Glasgow.

India s—729 pieces iron water pipes, Abdoolally Surufally and Co.

From Marseilles.

Arabia s— 5 cases blacking, Ebramjee Abdoolhoosein.

From Genoa.

Arabia s—58 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

From Bordeaux.

Australia s—25 cases brandy, Eduljee Berunjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 10.

For Liverpool.

Stockbridge—270 cwts myrabollams, Dewjee Mooljee ; 187½ cwt myrabollams, Keswvjee Ruttonsey ; 50 bundles gunny bags, G Cullianjee ; 150 bales gunny bags, N Soonderjee.
European s—50 bales cotton waste, Heptoola Shaik Adam and Co ; 63 bales wool, Nathoo Laljee ; 61 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee ; 191 bales wool, Dossabhoy Pestonjee Khumbatta.
Comorin s—97 bales cotton, Jairam Dayal; 15 bales skins, Currimbhoy Nanjee ; 40 bales wool, Vulabdas Hensrar.

For Venice.

Travancore s—200 bales cotton, E Spincer and Co.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA,
BOMBAY, 9th August 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·665
Temperature of the Air	81·0
Wet Bulb thermometer	79·0
Dew Point	78·3
Relative Humidity of Air	·915
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	86·4
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ..	76·2
General Direction of Wind.....	S W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	561
Fall of Rain	0·85
Total fall during the month	9·47
,, ,, year	77·68
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 10th Aug....	0·04

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 10.

Mignon, Col, Comsy General, on duty, to Poona.
Peile, Lt Col, R A, on leave, to Poona.

BENGAL GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Calcutta Gazette, Aug. 7.)

Mr J P Grant, Officiating District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr A Steel, Officiating District and Sessions Judge, Shahabad, is appointed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Hooghly.

Mr T L Jenkins, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, Dacca, is transferred to Manbhoom and is appointed to have charge of the Gobindpore Division of that district.

Mr J F Stevens is appointed to act in the First Grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted to Dacca.

Mr W H Vernor, Officiating Additional Sessions Judge, Backergunge, is appointed to act temporarily as an additional Judge in the district of Nuddea.

Mr J White, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Barh Patna, is confirmed in the Fifth Grade.

Mr W Kemble, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Bhagulpore, is allowed furlough for eighteen months, under Section 12 of the Civil Leave Code.

Mr A Blair, Officiating District Superintendent of Police, Bogra, is allowed leave for three months.

The following promotion in the grade of Inspectors of Police is notified :—From the Second to the First Grade. Mr C W Overton of the Railway Police.

Mr W C Fenton is appointed to act as an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr E St George Kaye, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Monghyr, is appointed to act as District Superintendent of Police, Hooghly.

Mr Livesay, Inspector of Police, Nowgong, is appointed to act as an Assistant Superintendent of Police.

The services of Mr Livesay are placed at the disposal of the Government of India in the Home Department.

Mr C A Fisher, Assistant Superintendent of Police Assam, is appointed to act as a District Superintendent of Police.

Mr G H French, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Assam, is appointed to act as a District Superintendent of Police.

The Hon'ble H Ritz is appointed to be Chaplain of Darjeeling.

Surgeon F C Nicholson, Superintendent, Presidency Jail and Officiating First Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, is allowed three months.

Surgeon E Bovill, Officiating Civil Surgeon, Durbhungs, is appointed to act as Superintendent of the Presidency Jail and Second Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital.

Dr C H Joubert, Officiating 2nd Resident Surgeon, Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to act as First Resident Surgeon of the Hospital, Dr Joubert will also continue to act as Sanitary Commissioner for Bengal.

Mr Bradford Leslie is re-appointed to be a Commissioner for making improvements in the Port of Calcutta.

Mr A H Tyndall, Executive Engineer, Second Grade, attached to the Dinagepore division, is allowed privilege leave for three months.

Mr F E Braham, Assistant Engineer, Northern Bengal State Railway, is granted three months' leave to study the native languages.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.

The Overland Mail Steamer of the P. & O. S. N. Company will leave Bombay every FRIDAY, soon after 5 p.m. The following are the hours for closing Mails :—

Letters will be received at the General Post Office up to 3-30 p.m.

Newspapers, Books, and Patterns—up to 1-30 p.m.

Registered Letters—up to 1 p.m.

Registered Letters, if fully prepaid, together with an extra fee of two annas, will be received at the General Post Office between 1 and 2 p.m.

Late Letters, for the Overland Mails, if fully prepaid by means of stamps in excess both of postage and of the late letter fee (two annas each), will be received at the Wellington Pier Post Office from 3-30 to 4-40 p.m.

The latest hour for posting ordinary Overland Covers at the several Branch Post Offices will be 3 p.m., and registered letters at 1 p.m.

Fully prepaid letters will be received on board the Overland Mail Steamers after 3 p.m. and up to starting time (5 p.m.) by the payment of an additional fee of four annas. All others will be refused.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE.

The B. I. S. N. Company's Contract Steamers will be despatched from Bombay to Kurrachee twice in a week, viz., on every Wednesday and Saturday.

PERSIAN GULF MAILS.

The Mail Service by the contract Steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company between Bombay and the Persian Gulf is now weekly, but all the Steamers touch at Gundev, Muscat, and Jask, on every alternate voyage only, the Mails for these ports are despatched fortnightly.

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1878.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 13th, 5h. 7·4m. A.M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Mon. 12	Eclipse of the Moon.	5 42	6 28	11 19 m 11 15 a	4 44 m 5 28 a
Tues. 13	English Mail Expected.	5 43	6 28	11 50 m 11 52 a	5 22 m 6 0 a
Wed 14	.....	5 42	6 27	0 19 a	5 57 m 6 28 a
Th. 15	.....	5 42	6 26	0 23 m 0 45 a	6 28 m 6 56 a
Fri. 16	.....	5 41	6 30	10 5 m 9 47 a	3 11 m 4 10 a
Sat. 17	.....	5 43	6 25	1 28 m 1 57 a	7 28 m 7 53 a
Sun. 18	9th Sunday after Trinity	5 43	6 24	2 2 m 2 4 a	8 0 m 8 25 a

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Homloo" writes :—"Will any of your numerous readers kindly let me know thro ugh the columns of your journal what way turtle eggs are set or hatched? I have a few, and would like to try the experiment' Any information on the subject will reatly oblige."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees. the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

DEATHS.

BARNES—August 9th, at his residence, Mazagon, Henry Bedford Barnes, Superintending Engineer, P. and O. Company, aged 57 years and 6 months, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BLACK—August 7th, at Kilpaulk, the wife of Andrew Black, of a son.
BLACKWOOD—August 6th, at Murree, the wife of Major G. F. Blackwood, R. A., of a son.
BROCK—August 1st, at Murree, the wife of M. W. Brock, Esq., 17th Regiment, of a son.
KETCHEN—August 6th, at Mussoorie, the wife of I. Ketchen, Major, Royal Horse Artillery, of a daughter.
LA MB—August 1st, at Fortress Gwalior, the wife of 1st Class Assistant Apothecary J. Lamb, of a daughter.
LEISHMAN—August 1st, at Rangoon, the wife of James M. Leishman, of a son.
LIVESAY—July 27th, at Nasrigunge, the wife C. E. Livesay, Esq., of a daughter.
LIPSON-INMAN—August 8th, at Lucknow, the wife of Lieut. E. M. Lipson-Inman, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, of a son.
McLAGGAN—August 6th, at Barrb, the wife of C. McLaggan, Esq., Indian Government Steamer Tests, of twin sons.
McMANUS—August 1-t, at Trimulgherry, Deccan, the wife of Conductor J McManus, Ordnance Department, of a daughter.
REED—August 5th, at Calcutta, the wife of S. Reed, Esq., of a son, stillborn.
TREMEARNE—August 7th, at Serampore, the wife of Shirley Tremearne, of a son.
TROTMAN—August 7th, at Coonoor, Nellgherry Hills, the wife of the Rev. W. S. Trotman, Chaplain, Madras Establishment, of a son,

MARRIAGES.

COLQUHOUN—McNEIL—July 26th, at Dunnedaw, Burmah, by the Rev. John Sloan, Captain James Colquhoun, Str. Shosy Myo, to Agnes, only daughter of C. McNeil, Esq., Glasgow.
TELFER—CONWAY—August 7th, at Meerapolliam, by the Rev. J. Sharp, Henry Vaughan Telfer, son of Captain H. Telfer, of Allahabad, to Miss Adelied Conway.

DEATHS.

LALOR—August 8th, at Nellore, Robert John, the son of Mr. J Lalor, aged 6 years.
SAUNDERS—August 6th, at Calcutta, the wife of Mr. William Saunders, Assistant Harbour Master.
WARDE-JONES—August 1st, at Bandipore, Florence Aileen, the beloved infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs E. W. Warde-Jones, aged 4 months.
WILKINSON—August 8th, at Bellary, Lucy Mabel, infant daughter of Alfred and Alicia Wilkinson, aged two months.

All Money Orders, Cheques, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 12, 1878.

The return of the Indian Contingent from the Mediterranean, which we are now told is to take place next month, will bring to a close one of the most curious, and, in spite of all the explanations it has received, the most obscure episodes of the recent controversy between England and Russia. We leave to others the ungracious and ungeneorus task of finding fault with the way in which the expedition was equipped and despatched from Bombay. No work of the kind can possibly escape the criticism of the inveterate military grumblers whom no one can satisfy ; but their complaints do not alter the fact that, having regard to the haste enjoined by the Home Government, the local authorities at Bombay did their duty admirably, and that if there had been anything seriously amiss in the fitting-out of the expedition, we should have heard more than enough about it long ago. The policy of the expedition, on the other hand, its real motive and the extent to which it has fulfilled the design of its authors, is still an interesting subject of speculation. Good grounds exist for the belief that Lord Beaconsfield did not originally contemplate raising the constitutional question which created so much stir at home when he gave orders for the despatch of Indian troops to the Mediterranean, though his bold spirit seized on the chance of exalting the Royal prerogative and repudiating the control of Parliament over the Indian army, when, his plans for going to war with Russia having failed, he was compelled to send the Contingent to Malta. There can be no reasonable doubt that Lord Derby gave the clue to these plans when, in his speech on the Treaty of Berlin, he divulged the project formed before he left the Cabinet for occupying Cyprus and Alexandretta. The Calcutta *Statesman* has got hold of the wrong end of the stick in publishing Colonel Macgregor's Memorandum as a proof that war against Russia was resolved upon by the Beaconsfield Ministry in the beginning of 1877 ; but we are convinced that a decision to declare war was taken in April of this year, at the time when Lord Salisbury's circular was issued, and that it was intended to assail Russia vigorously both in Europe and in Asia. The first instructions telegraphed to this country were that a force of at least 30,000 men should be prepared for immediate service abroad. The regiments were chosen, and many of the officers who were to serve on the staff received notice of their appointment on special duty. The idea was to land an Anglo-Indian expedition at Alexandretta which should march on Erzeroum by way of Diarbekir, and it is probable that a second column, to co-operate with the first, would have been despatched to Bagdad. At the same time, Sir Arnold Kemball was actually commissioned, we believe, to form an Anglo-Turkish legion for the defence of the Asiatic frontier of Turkey ; and English money would also have been spent lavishly in reorganising the shattered Turkish forces at Erzeroum and throughout Asia Minor. The British fleet would have helped by forcing the passage of the Bosphorous, and establishing a base of operation on the Black Sea coast. It may be officially denied that this scheme was ever framed, or that the sending of a detachment of Indian troops was the first step towards putting it in execution ; but we cannot think such denials are worth much when we remember that Sir Richard Temple's Private Secretary was instructed to contradict in the most unqualified terms rumours that the Government was making preparations for an expedition, within ten days of the publication of an advertisement inviting tenders for shipping. We think it certain, then, that the troops which actually left Bombay were but the first instalment of a much larger force destined to fight against the Russians in Asiatic Turkey, and that Lord Beaconsfield believed Russia and England would be at war before the leading ships of the expedition reached Suez, and that he would thus be relieved of the responsibility of having moved Indian troops into the Mediterranean without the consent of Parliament in time of peace. This explanation also serves to show that Lord Beaconsfield himself was not so foolish as to believe he could terrify Russia by sending 5,000 sepoys to Malta ; and that his real design was much more audacious, comprehensive, and rational than his followers, to whom the movement of the troops to Malta seemed such a splendid stroke of statesmanship, gave him credit for. The abandonment of Lord Beaconsfield's daring plans must have been resolved upon early in May, and the exact cause of a change which substituted for a bold and powerful policy one of compromise and deception will only be understood when the secret history of the Beaconsfield administration is revealed.

In present circumstances undoubtedly the best thing that can be done with the Indian Contingent is to bring it home again with all convenient speed. The force is too costly a one to be maintained in the Mediterranean during times of peace, and the military authorities must be anxious to check the growth of a spirit of discontent in the Mediterranean garrisons by sending away Indian troops whose rates of pay present an irritating contrast to those of their European comrades in arms. It was perhaps judicious to send the sepoys to Cyprus on their way back to Bombay, for possibly in their simplicity they may now imagine that they have helped to conquer foreign territory and to extend the limits of the British Empire ; and it cannot be desirable that they should understand of what a contemptible transaction the English sovereignty of Cyprus is really the symbol. If, which seems to us very doubtful, the negotiations which England is now carrying on with the Porte, and which the Russians will of course do their best to frustrate by diplomatic intrigues at Constantinople, should result in the transfer to English hands of administrative functions which must be watched over by troops under English officers, any part the sepoys may be required to take in the work will be better performed at Bagdad than on the Mediterranean side of Asiatic Turkey, as the employment of Indian troops in Mesopotamia would not give rise to embarrassing questions of pay or constitutional government.

Thus ends, then, the experiment of employing Indian troops on service in Europe. The results of the experiment on the feelings of the men themselves, on the discipline of the native army, and on public opinion in India, cannot yet be accurately estimated, but they may be very serious. The effect of the petting the troops have received at Malta, and of the injudicious talk of foolish people in England about the intervention of the Indian army to save the British Empire, may well have been to spoil the men by inspiring them with an entirely false impression of their own services and military capacity. The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, whose duty seems to consist in justifying through thick and thin every act of the Government of India, has telegraphed home a long string of extracts from native papers to show that the summoning of the Indian Contingent to Malta has excited among the people of India a feeling of enthusiastic loyalty towards the English Government. It is amusing to see the Viceroy in Council thus eager to applaud the loyalty of a Press which they lately wished to destroy on account of its supposed sympathy with Russia. But is not the language of the Press on this question intelligible without ascribing to natives a loyalty which it is doubtful if they are capable of feeling ? Must it not be an agreeable solace to the wounded self-respect of a conquered nation to see its soldiers at last placed on a footing of equality with those of the proud conquerors, and to find the Empire turning to them for aid in the hour of difficulty and danger ? This is a natural and becoming feeling on their part ; but can England afford to let her Indian troops fancy themselves the equals of the 60,000 Englishmen who hold this country ? Already, we have seen that the exaggerated opinion the Duke of Cambridge seems to have formed of the merits of troops whom he merely saw on parade at Malta has raised a final obstacle to the reorganisation of the Indian army. Evidently if the troops are so good, and the natives so loyal to the Queen, the present system of leaving the command of companies to native officers and having Europeans only as field officers, needs no amendment. There can be no danger in gi

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS FOR THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

THE NEW COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE BOMBAY ARMY.

POONA, Aug. 11.

I hear on excellent authority that General Warre succeeds Sir Charles Staveley as Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay Army. General Warre served in India with his Regiment, the 57th, from 1857 to 1861, and then went to New Zealand with it.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE EXTENSION OF MAHARAJAH HOLKAR'S TERRITORY.

LONDON, Aug. 9.

In the House of Commons to-night the Under Secretary of State for India, in reply to a question said, the Indian Government had recommended and Lord Cranbrook had sanctioned a readjustment of the boundary line of the Maharajah Holkar's territory, by which he obtained an extension of 350 square miles of territory in Khandeish, and that this act of grace was peculiarly gratifying to the Maharajah.

SICKNESS AT CYPRUS.

LONDON, Aug. 11.

Advices from Cyprus state that much sickness prevails among the troops stationed there.

RUSSIA AND THE BERLIN TREATY.

The official Russian *Gazette* of St. Petersburg announces that it is the intention of the Russian Government to exact the rigorous execution of the Berlin Treaty.

THE REVOLT IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA.

VIENNA, Aug. 10.

The insurrectionary movement in Bosnia and Herzegovina is on the increase, and a stubborn resistance to the Austrian advance is being made everywhere. The fighting between the Austrian troops and the insurgents is continuous.

THE NEW PONTIFICAL SECRETARY OF STATE.

ROME, Aug. 10.

A circular has been issued by the new Pontifical Secretary of State, Cardinal Nina, which follows the conciliatory policy of his predecessor, Cardinal Franchi.

TURKISH ITEMS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 11.

The Russians have occupied Varna, which the Turks have evacuated.

Safvet Pasha has been created a Knight Commander of the Star of India.

The Porte has agreed to grant to Crete certain concessions in the interests of peace, but refuses to grant the demands made by Greece because they are considered to be unjust.

LONDON, 9TH Aug.

Total Week's sales of Cotton.....	38,000 Bales.
Amount forwarded.....	2,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Surats ...	4,000 do.
Do. Week's imports of Cotton	20,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	599,000 do.
Do. do. Surats.....	57,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton in London	14,000 do.

LONDON, Aug. 9, Aft.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed flat. Surats dull.	
The London Cotton Market has been dull.	
Fair Dhollera	5 5-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.	
7 lbs. Shirtings	6-1¼
8¼ lbs. do.	7-3
40s. Mule Twist	10
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1-8
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81
4½ per cent. do.	81
5½ per cent. do.	87¾
3 per cent. Consols for Account.....	94⅞
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872	111
Bar Silver.....	52½

STEAMER REPORTS.

GALLE, Aug. 11, 7-32 A.M.

Mail Steamer Zambesi from China arrived.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8d.			per Rupee.
Do.	6 months' sight	1s. 8 5-16d.		,,
Credits,	3 ,,	,,	1s. 8¼d.	,,
Documents,	3 ,,	,,	1s. 8 5-16d.	,,
Francs	3 ,,	,,	2'13½	,,

THE MONSOON.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT FOR ALL INDIA.

AUGUST 9, 10 A. M.

YESTERDAY'S area of low pressure has moved northwestward, and now includes the stations of Ajmere, Agra, and Delhi. It is rapidly disappearing. The barometric changes during the preceding 24 hours is generally small, except at Jubbulpore, where it has risen one tenth of an inch. Strong winds continue along the Bombay coast. The wind velocity is diminishing in Upper India, but is still above the average. Burmah has received a fair rainfall; one inch is reported from Akyab and Rangoon. General rain moderate in amount in the majority of stations in Bengal, Assam, Orissa, and Behar. The only important rainfall in the North Western Provinces is 36 tenths at Benares. Western India continues to receive abundant rain. Deesa is at present a centre of heavy rainfall, 35 tenths registered there to-day; 19 tenths fell at Neemuch; 16 tenths at Abu, and 13 tenths at Surat. To-day's return at Jacobabad is seven tenths, and at Cochin 21 tenths. Meerut and Aligarh divisions of the N.W. Provinces and Delhi division of the Punjab are the only districts which have not fully shared in the general rainfall of the past week.

AUGUST 10, 10 A. M.

There has been a general fall of the barometer, the greatest in the Valley of the Indus, and in Gedrosia, Persian Beluchistan, and Southern India where it exceeds five-hundredths where the rain has been generally moderate in amount. No rain in the Punjab, Sind, and several districts of the N. W. Provinces. The only falls exceeding one inch reported to-day are at Chittagong 24 tenths, Rangpore 11 tenths, and Akyab 14 tenths. In Bengal, Deesa, and Ahmedabad seventeen tenths.

COAST WEATHER REPORTS.—AUG. 11.

CANNANORE, 5-48 p.m.—Weather incessant rain; wind W.; thermometer max 78; min. 76; W.B. 72; barometer 29·68, Fall of rain 1 inch 6 cents.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather wet; wind west 6 to 7; thermometer 76·2; barometer 29·756. Fall of rain 5 inches 49 cents.

MANGALORE, 10th, 4 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind S, SE, SW. Fall of rain 2 inches 28 cents.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather rainy; wind SW light; thermometer 80. Fall of rain 82 cents.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In. cnt.	Fort. In. cnt.	Byculla. In. cnt.
Previously registered...	76 83	84 27	83 48
August 9 Friday	0 85	.....	.....
10 Saturday	0 18	0 23	0 14
11 Sunday	.....	0 23	0 33
Total.....	77 95	84 93	83 95
Fall up to 10th August 1877...	47 63	.....	.....
,, ,, 11th ,, ,, ...	.....	37 59	43 99

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up to 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

RAINFALL IN THE MOFUSSIL.

(From our own Correspondents.)

BROACH, August 9.—As I anticipated, yesterday it rained very heavily attended with very strong gusts of wind; and it continues to rain. Looking at the aspect of the sky, it appears that the rain is not going to leave us for a day yet. All the crops are in danger of being washed away or rotting by the incessant showers.

BROACH, August 10.—In the Broach and Baroda districts it appears, from a searching inquiry, that half the *kuppas* plants are decayed or washed away, and the other half is in imminent danger arising from the prolonged rains. There is yet a chance for resowing for a fortnight more if the rains were now to hold off. Yesterday it rained very heavily, and there is no prospect of a clear day yet. Altogether we have had at out 40 inches of rain up to date.

AHMEDABAD, August 8.—It is still raining here, but the ryots are now longing for a break in the weather, for it is feared that the superabundance of moisture will be prejudicial to some of the crops. Preparations are being made by the cultivators to sow the last kind of seed grain, *jowarri*. The transplantation of tobacco is being effected in many fields.

AHMEDABAD, August 9.—It is raining very hard today. I am afraid that the excessive moisture will injure the crop.

WE learn that Mr. Morarjee Gouldas, a member of the new Order of the Indian Empire, has been nominated a member of the Bombay Legislative Council. He is the first Bhattia gentleman who has had the honour of a councillorship conferred upon him.

CHOLERA at Deolie is prevailing alarmingly. Up to the morning of the 7th there were seventy-nine cases reported, of which more than a fourth had proved fatal.

WE learn from the Goa papers that a large number of immigrants have arrived there from the neighbouring districts in British territory, in a destitute condition, and are begging for food from door to door. They have brought with them their children, many of whom they are abandoning, not being able to give them food. Unhappily they are not likely to meet with all that assistance at Goa which their circumstances demand, for rice and other kinds of grain are still sold at famine rates, notwithstanding the abundance of rain that has fallen and the promising aspect of the crops.

SEVERAL people want to know what Foster it is who has lately been appointed to the India Office Council, in succession to Sir Garnet Wolseley. It is not the General Foster who was for so many years Military Secretary at the Horse Guards, but Major-General Foster, late Colonel of the 15th Lancers—a staunch Conservative, a favourite with the Duke of Cambridge, and a popular man about town. He has been recently employed upon more than one important commission on army matters, and has thus become associated with, and well known to, the present Secretary of State for India.

WE regret to hear that a telegram was received on Tuesday in Calcutta from Sydney, confirming the loss of the James Service. No particulars are given regarding the fate of those on board.

WE regret to hear of a serious accident on the Indus Valley State Railway, which occurred near Nowshera in the Bhawalpore State. The train ran off the line in consequence of part of the roadway having sunk from the effects of the late unusually heavy rains. Two native passengers were killed and eight or ten injured. The Traffic Superintendent has reduced the speed of the trains, as in many places the line has been shaken by the floods.

LIEUTENANT G. WILSON, R.N., 1st officer of the Indian Government steamer Tenasserim, has been appointed to the command of the Irrawaddy, *vice* the Hon. E. M. D. Browne, deceased.

THE Messageries Maritimes steamer Anadyr, which arrived in Shanghai on the 12th ultimo, reported that when in the vicinity of Tong-Tong Island, the progress of the steamer was suddenly stopped, and the cause was ascertained to be a tremendous ray (flat fish), which doubtless had been surprised in its sleep, having been struck by the stem of the steamer. The engines were stopped immediately, and an attempt was made to raise the monster on to the deck. All the materials used in the attempt, however, broke under the weight, and the interesting capture had to be abandoned, to the great regret of all. According to the estimate of some persons on board the fish weighed from 8,000 to 10,000 pounds.

ORDERS are about to be issued to close the Bhimber Pass, the one pass still open for tourists to Kashmir. Authority is also to be given to the Resident to require such few travellers as may have found their way there to return to British territory. The distress throughout Kashmir is now admitted by the durbar to be something very terrible, and vigorous efforts are at last being made towards its mitigation.

THE *Ceylon Times*—The floods have now abated; but it is difficult to form anything like an adequate estimate of the immense damage done by them to native and other property. The matter, we are glad to learn, is now under the consideration of the Government, and His Excellency Sir Hinge Longden appears determined to do everything in his power to carry out an effective scheme of relief. The Governor is thoroughly acquainted with the whole subject, and, replying to a petition recently sent to him by a number of poor inhabitants of the flooded districts, praying for some measure of relief, expressed the deepest sympathy with those who had suffered, and assured them that as soon as he was satisfied as to the best means of affording relief, he would address himself to the carrying out of the work. At the same time, Sir James Longden exculpated the Government for not having already carried out remedial measures and deprecated any hasty action which might result in the expenditure of large sums on schemes not only abortive, but probably mischievous.

THE *Englishman*—The North-West Provinces Government, as it condescends both in the person of its Lieutenant-Governor and in the columns of the *Pioneer* to defend its conduct, would, it appears to us, have done more wisely to meet distinct statements with equally distinct contradiction. For instance, the *Statesman* asserted, and Mr. Knight in his recent pamphlet (p. 11.) re-affirms, that in Agra the wages were six chittaks of flour and one of dhall per diem, down to the last week in January, when, from the terrible mortality reported from all quarters, the rate was raised to 10 chittaks of flour and 2 of dhall. Is this an hallucination of Mr. Knight's brain, and if so, why do none of the apologists of the North-West Provincial Government condescend to say so? If not, we need not look much further to account for the "sad apathy" of the Agra agriculturist in preferring a quiet death in his village, to the prolonged starvation of the Government relief. But meanwhile, why should the matter be left in darkness? Again Mr. Knight at page 42 of his pamphlet makes a very distinct statement as to the rates at Bijnor. He says that the Collector, in describing the prevalent distress, mentioned that the rates on his works were, for men 1 anna, women 3 pice, and children one pice. Here is a rate only two-thirds of what Sir George Couper asserts to have been given. How is it to be explained? Here again is a sufficient explanation of the reluctance of Bijnor to come to works where, according to Sir George Couper's own figures, it was impossible to earn a livelihood. Then, again, at p. 44, we have a quotation from the proceedings at Kalpi to the effect that "the average rate of wage up to October 31st had been about one anna one pie per head"; but it being understood that it would be in accordance with the wishes of Government that the work should stop, "the *usual orders about sustenance wages will at once issue, and the work will most probably stop.*" Now we invite the *Pioneer*, or whoever else be in the confidence of the North-West Provinces Government, to throw some light on this mysterious phrase. It certainly is difficult to reconcile with the Lieutenant-Governor's view of the mode in which relief was administered. With regard to Lucknow and Sitapur, again we have a distinct assertion that when wheat was at 10 seers the rupee at one place, and 9½ seers at the other, the wages were bildars 1½ annas, common labourers 1 anna or 1¼ anna, women an anna, children half and three quarters of an anna. Is this the case or not? Again at Muttra, Mr. Knight asserts that when works were opened as late as May, a famishing multitude rushed in upon them; that a rate of 1 anna per diem did not suffice to drive them away; but that "when it was reduced to ¾ anna, they went back in despair to their huts to die," as well they might, for 3 pice at the then rates would purchase only 6¾ chittaks. Or, again, is it the case, as Mr. Knight asserts, that such distress prevailed in Lucknow that nine bodies were picked up every night, and that this went on for a month before any relief work was opened? All these are grave charges, and if they are not true, are about as serious a libel as could well be conceived. The truth or falsity must be placed beyond dispute. If they are false, Sir George Couper has been scandalously traduced. If they are true, and if they represent the general mode of administration in the Province, they sufficiently account for the extraordinary mortality, and the equally extraordinary reluctance of the population to accept the means of escape which the Government offered to them.

OOTACAMUND enjoys the proud privilege of having given birth to a second Landseer. It seems that Master Frederick G. Dawson, son of Mr. and Mrs. G. Dawson of Grassmere, Ootacamund, a lad of eleven years of age, is a scholar in the Kelso High School. Addressing a fashionable audience on prize day, the Principal of that Institution observed, "He could not here refrain from expressing with pride and satisfaction the belief that two from Kelso would shine forth in the world of art. He alluded to William Moscrip and Frederick G. Dawson, and with regard to the latter, he could say that he had genius, which, if permitted to develope, would one day make him a Landseer. He felt confident that they would re-echo the wish."

THE *Celestial Empire* of the 1st June states that his Excellency Li Hung-chang, the Chinese Viceroy of the province of Chihli, accepted an invitation to dinner from the British Consul at Tientsin on Her Majesty's birthday, and proposed the health of the Queen. He is said, in a "most courteous speech," to have referred with considerable feeling to the efforts which had been made by foreigners in China to relieve the distress of his fellow countrymen. Mr. Forrest, the Consul, whose guest the Viceroy was, says:—"This is certainly the first time a Viceroy has accepted a Consul's invitation to dine with him; and it says a good deal for the good effect produced by the famine relief distribution that the most powerful subject in China should not only have done so, but also have taken the opportunity to express his admiration for and good wishes towards Her Majesty."

THE *Spectator* reprints a curious passage in "Tancred," which would appear to show that Lord Beaconsfield at one time dreamed of making Delhi the capital of the British Empire. Our contemporary says:—"There is a story going about, founded, we believe, on good authority, that when some one quoted 'Tancred,' two or three months ago, in Lord Beaconsfield's presence, the Prime Minister remarked, Ah! I perceive you have been reading Tancred. That is a work to which I refer more and more every year,—not for amusement, but for instruction. And if anyone will take the trouble just now to refresh his memory of "Tancred," he will see how much Lord Beaconsfield has borrowed from it in relation to the policy of the day. Turn, for instance, to this passage:—"'If I were an Arab in race as well as in religion,' said Tancred, 'I would not pass my life in schemes to govern mere mountain tribes.' 'I'll tell you,' said the Emir, springing from his divan, and flinging the tube of his nargilly to the other end of the tent, 'the game is in our hands, if we have energy. There is a combination which would entirely change the whole face of the world, and bring back empire to the East. Though you are not the brother of the Queen of the English, you are nevertheless a great English Prince, and the Queen will listen to what you say, especially if you talk to her as you talk to me, and say such fine things in such a beautiful voice. Nobody ever opened my mind like you. You will magnetise the Queen as you have magnetised me. Go back to England and arrange this. You see, gloze it over as they may, one thing is clear, it is finished with England. . . . . Let the Queen of the English collect a great fleet, let her stow away all her treasure, bullion, gold plate, and precious arms; be accompanied by all her Court and chief people, and transfer the seat of her empire from London to Delhi. There she will find an immense empire ready-made, a first-rate army, and a large revenue. In the meantime, I will arrange with Mehemet Ali. He shall have Bagdad and Messopotamia, and pour the Bedouecn cavalry into Persia. I will take care of Syria and Asia Minor. The only way to manage the Affghans is by Persia and by the Arabs. We will acknowledge the Empress of India as our suzerain, and secure for her the Levantine coast. If she like, she shall have Alexandria, as she now has Malta. It could be arranged. Your Queen is young. She has an *avenir*. Aberdeen and Sir Peel will never give her this advice; their habits are formed. They are too old, too *rusés*. But you see! the greatest empire that ever existed; besides which she gets rid of the embarrassment of her Chambers! And quite practicable! For the only difficult part, the conquest of India, which baffled Alexander, is all done.'" Who can avoid seeing that Lord Beaconsfield has been quite recently referring to this passage,—"not," as he said, "for amusement, but for instruction?" These are all the ideas of his recent policy in germ,—especially the treatment of the British Empire as having its true centre of gravity in the far East,—the use of the Indian Army for conquests to be made in Western Asia,—the acquisition of the Levantine coast for Great Britain,—the active alliance between the British power and the Mahomedan Power,—and last, not least, the getting rid, to a great extent at least, by the help of Indian leverage, of "the embarrassment of the Chambers." For the last eight months at least, our policy has evidently been borrowed from "Tancred." The monarch, for anything we know, has been "magnetised." The Cabinet assuredly have been magnitised. Lord Derby and Lord Carnarvonhave been treated much as the Emir in "Tancred" would have treated "Aberdeen and Sir Peel,"—thrown aside as too "rusés." An Oriental policy has been inaugurated. The possession of India has been made the origin of a new start in British history. From first to last Parliament has been completely ignored, and the future determined for us without even sounding its wishes, much less asking its will. How this marvellous vision has been translated from the dream of the wildest of rhodomontade and romance-writers into the accepted policy of the stolidest and most practical-minded of all European States, is a question, to our minds, rather for the philosophy of magnetism to determine, than for any strictly political explanation.

BOMBAY.

THE Italian Mail steamer Australia left Aden for Bombay on Friday afternoon, the 9th instant.

THE COCOANUT HOLIDAY.—It being the Cocoanut or Nariel Poonum holiday, a fair will be held this afternoon on the Esplanade.

SUICIDE.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Saturday last, at the J. J. Hospital, on view of the body of Hem Lad named Bechoor Ramjee, who expired at the said hospital soon after admission from the effects of opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself. A verdict was recorded to that effect.

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BARODA RAILWAY POLICE.—Captain A. B. Portman, Superintendent of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Police, having gone to Europe by the last Mail steamer on three months' privilege leave, Mr. Dhunjeeshaw Dadabhoy, Inspector of Police of the Ahmedabad division, has been placed in charge of the office in addition to his own duties. Mr. Dunjeeshaw has been in the service of both the local railways as an Inspector of Police, and by his assiduity and intelligence has often merited the approbation not only of his superiors but also that of the Bosses when engineers and the Home Board of Directors of the two railways. Some time ago the local Government passed a resolution to the effect that it considered the Police Department was one in which it would be highly desirable to employ natives in the higher grades of that branch of the public service; and that Government would love no opportunity of appointing natives when opportunities and candidates were found. Mr. Dhunjeeshaw is the only native official in this presidency who has qualified himself by passing the requisite examination for the post of an Assistant Superintendent of Police; and he has shown himself deserving of promotion in the department.

CONSIDERABLE alarm was felt in Bombay at the beginning of the week, as it was apprehended that the Toolsee dam was giving way, and that the sudden irruption of the Toolsee waters might cause the Vehar dam to give way, depriving our city of its supply of water. Engineers and non-engineers rushed together, the Governor among them, to man the breach, or at least ascertain the nature of it, and the result is that everybody is being complimented all round. It is delightful to know that nobody is to blame; still better that the damage is likely to be soon repaired.—*Bombay Guardian.*

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Description.	Week ending 3rd Aug. 1878.	Week ending 4th Aug. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight.....	Mds 8,382	Mds 13,220	...	Mds 4,888
Amount.....	Rs. 10,615	Rs. 9,193	Rs. 1,422	..
GRAIN AND SEEDS—				
Weight.....	Mds 88,564	Mds 4,47,422	...	Mds 3,58,839
Amount.....	Rs. 52,311	Rs. 2,56,063	...	Rs. 2,03,784
WHEAT—				
Weight.....	Mds 7,400	Mds 73,201	...	Mds 65,801
Amount.....	Rs. 3,845	Rs. 39,410	...	Rs. 35,565
SALT—				
Weight.....	Mds 7,393	Mds 12,283	...	Mds 4,890
Amount.....	Rs. 4,209	Rs. 6,885	...	Rs. 2,676
OPIUM—				
Weight.....	Mds 1,105	Mds 1,147	...	Mds 42
Amount.....	Rs. 4,067	Rs. 1,989	Rs. 2,078	...
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight.....	Mds 6,995	Mds. 17,333	...	Mds. 10,378
Amount.....	Rs. 9,408	Rs. 23,852	...	Rs. 14,444
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight.....	Mds. 88,983	Mds 1,11,129	...	Mds 22,146
Amount.....	Rs. 65,342	Rs. 67,409	...	Rs. 4,167
TOTAL—				
Weight.....	Mds 2,08,752	Mds 6,75,836	...	Mds 4,67,084
Amount.....	Rs. 1,47,797	Rs. 4,05,003	...	Rs. 2,57,206

THE TRAFFIC ON THE B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 3rd August 1878 was 1,02,283 maunds, and in money Rs. 54,562. The quantities carried and the earnings compared with 1877 are as follows:—

Description.	Week ending 3rd Aug. 1878.	Week ending 4th Aug. 1877.	Increase.	Decrease.
COTTON—				
Weight.....	Mds 300	Mds 322	...	Mds 22
Amount.....	Rs. 188	Rs. 274	...	Rs. 136
GRAIN—				
Weight.....	Mds 6,896	Mds 77,949	...	Mds 71,053
Amount.....	Rs. 1,105	Rs. 23,848	...	Rs. 22,743
JAGREE—				
Weight.....	Mds 21	Mds 127	...	Mds 106
Amount.....	Rs. 15	Rs. 29	...	Rs 14
OPIUM—				
Weight.....	Mds 700	Mds 287	Mds 413	...
Amount.....	Rs. 374	Rs. 726	...	Rs. 352
P. GOODS AND TWIST—				
Weight.....	Mds 808	Mds 2,100	...	Mds 1,292
Amount.....	Rs. 471	Rs. 1,799	...	Rs. 1,328
SALT—				
Weight.....	Mds 462	Mds 1,062	...	Mds. 600
Amount.....	Rs. 117	Rs. 172	..	Rs. 55
SHEEP—				
Weight.....	Mds 1,437	Mds 5,981	...	Mds. 4,544
Amount.....	Rs. 386	Rs. 1,276	...	Rs. 890
SUGAR—				
Weight.....	Mds 933	Mds 1,309	...	Mds. 370
Amount.....	Rs. 295	Rs. 649	...	Rs. 354
GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight.....	Mds 11,468	Mds 36,161	...	Mds 24,693
Amount.....	Rs. 2,957	Rs. 11,547	...	Rs. 8,590
TOTAL—				
Weight.....	Mds 23,031	Mds 1,25,304	...	Mds 102,273
Amount.....	Rs. 5,888	Rs. 40,420	...	Rs. 34,562

CRICKET.

GYMKHANA VS. UNITED C. C.

THE following match (return) will be played to-day, play commencing at 10-30 a.m.:—

GYMKHANA.	UNITED.
Mr. C. S. Lyon.	Mr. A. Muirhead.
Mr. T. H. Moore.	Mr. J. M. Cannon.
Mr. W. Lang.	Mr. Herbert Harrington.
Mr. L. C. Balfour.	Mr. Horace Hamilton.
Mr. A. B. Chalmers.	Mr. G. D. H. Robottom.
Mr. L. Rivett-Carnac.	Mr. W. L. Mackenzie.
Mr. G. K. Remington.	Mr. D. Devlin.
Mr. C. Macrae.	Mr. F. Maidment.
Mr. F. L. Steel.	Mr. G. Panstone.
Mr. A. Mull.	Mr. W. Longfellow.
Mr. F. F. Heneley.	Mr. E. McGarry.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 8th instant.

Read letter, dated 17th July, from the Acting Traffic Manager, stating with reference to a complaint made by the Health Officer, that the conservancy of the estate cannot well be looked after by him, as he has no regular establishment for the purpose, and proposing that the work be transferred to the Resident Engineer. Read report, dated 24th July from the Resident Engineer, stating his willingness to undertake the work, and estimating the cost of establishment at Rs. 350 per mensem, and Rs. 360 for nine dust bins. Read report, dated 31st July, from the Acting Traffic Manager, stating that the cost of cleaning the estate is at present met by levying a fee on all horned cattle kept on the estate. Read minutes by the members of the Land Committee. Resolution: the conservancy should be entrusted to the Resident Engineer, whose estimate is sanctioned. The fees collected should be credited to revenue.

Read memorandum, dated 1st August, from the Acting Traffic Manager, forwarding application from Jumnadass Premjee and Keesowjee Sasoor for an extension of 120 square yards of the plots agreed to be leased to them on Mody Bay Imperial Estate. Resolution: sanctioned subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter, dated 3rd August, from the Resident Engineer, forwarding a plan showing the exact site on which Hemraj had named Khatau Makanjee, who expired at the said hospital soon after admission from the effects of opium, which he voluntarily administered to himself. A verdict was recorded to that effect.

THEFT.—Two Parsees named Sorabjee Ruttonjee and Dadabhoy Sorabjee were on Saturday last convicted by the Hon. Mr. Dossibhoy Framjee, at the Girgaum Police Court, the former with stealing a number of looking-glasses from the shop of a Parsee named Sorabjee Nowrojee and the latter with the abetment of the said offence. Prisoner No. 1 was sentenced to four months and prisoner No. 2 to six weeks' hard labour.

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GENERAL GOODS—				
Weight.....	Mds. 88,

with a small quantity of provisions and a sail, and favoured by an east wind, in 15 days arrived at the coast of Mindanao. The native of Philippine died on the passage, and the boatswain was found exhausted when the boat was visited by some natives of Mindanao, who gave him water and something to eat, and thus succeeded in bringing him to his senses."

A COURT of Inquiry was held at Singapore on July 21, to enquire into the stranding of the British steamer Glenis Castle, of Glasgow, Captain James Greig, on a reef off the Natunas Islands on the 30th June last. After a lengthened inquiry, the Court found that the vessel was stranded near the north end of Natunas, which bore S. 43° W., and that the captain was justified in jettisoning a quantity of tea, &c., which was the means of saving the vessel. The Captain was censured for going at an undue rate of speed in a passage unknown to him and in the vicinity of dangers, but in consideration of his subsequent efforts to save the vessel the Court returned him his certificate. The Court also commended the conduct of the officers and crew, including the engineers, who worked hard and willingly to save the vessel. Captain Smith, one of the assessors, differed from the others as to the censure upon the captain, he being of opinion that Captain Greig was justified in what he did, as the chart did not indicate any dangers in that locality. The President in returning Captain Greig's certificate remarked that he had much pleasure in doing so, and highly commended the coolness and resolution he had displayed. He also spoke in a very favourable manner of the conduct of the officers to whom he returned their certificates.

Information was received at Singapore on the 26th July that the British ship John O' Gaunt which left there for Manila on the 22nd had got ashore near the Horsburg light. The authorities were at once communicated with, and the Pluto was sent to her assistance. The John O' Gaunt had only ballast on board.

Mr. W. H. Read, Consul General for the Netherlands, has received from the Dutch Resident at Rhio, the following intelligence respecting the ship Emperor, bound hence to Mauritius. An English ship named Emperor, has been wrecked on a small island near the Island of Mopean, south coast of Bintang. As soon as I heard of it I gave orders to the captain of the steamer Telegraph, to go to the assistance of the wreck. He returned yesterday morning, 24th instant, with the unfortunate sailors and passengers who will be conveyed to Singapore so soon as the necessary papers are prepared.

VALUE OF THE INDIAN "ORDERS."

(Statesman.)

We suppose it must be admitted that honours are useful in this world: even those who profess to despise them for themselves would be prepared to see their use in the case of those who have less strength of mind. They will also admit that honours even to themselves are not to be altogether despised, because they so often lead to professional advancement in other ways. No one in India, or even in England, unless in the particular circle were such honours fail, can know how eagerly the order of the Garter is looked for: but that title even of a very baron sort are generally coveted, is unquestionable. Only the other day we noticed the eldest son of a baronet, whose wife is a Duke's daughter rejoicing in the title of Lieutenant-Colonel, which rank he had just attained in the militia, and has dropped the plain minister which had formerly satisfied him. Every one can call to mind men with no titles or prospect, who have estates and an established position in counties, and yet like the prefix of Colonel to their names which militia or volunteer service has entitled them to. Is is no wonder then if orders are believed to be appreciated. But orders, like some wines, are more appreciated the older they are. Mr. Massey, then Finance Minister in India, expressed this view in his reply to the question, why a certain gentleman had been made a C. S. I. "He asked it?" Mr. Massey said, "and I think any one who asks for it ought to have it." But people like to be made C. S. I.'s notwithstanding the sneer, and as the order becomes older, it will no doubt be regarded with increasing veneration. There is no particular reason, except his greater age, why the older order of the Star of India should be less respectable than that of the more recent Indian Empire; and yet a new recipient of the former, who was quite pleased with the honor, congratulated himself that he had not been given the latter instead. Some years ago the same feeling would have existed as strongly about the Star of India in comparison with the older institution of the Bath. A man who would have felt honoured by the Bath would have felt degraded by the Star. And the fact is that there is a sort of stigma about a local order. The order of St. Michael and St. George, which has recently been revived, has a much richer flavour, as it were, than the Indian orders, partly because it is an old order revived, and partly because it is given for more general services. In any part of our dependencies a man may earn the order of St. Michael and St. George, but the possession of the Star of India or the order of the Indian Empire stamps a man indelibly as an Indian. Old Indians are of course very different from the man described in Macaulay's essay as Clive; but they are still suspected in England of being not as other men are, and more especially of being bores, and the wise Anglo-Indian keeps clear of India or Indian subjects altogether, being determined that his speech shall not betray him, and hoping that his countenance will not. When Sir John Malcolm wrote from India to the Duke of Wellington (then Sir Arthur Wellesly) in England, and advised him to return, the Duke replied that he found India was not much considered in England; and his view of the case is still very true. To show how little it is thought of, we have only to consider how Indian services are rewarded, as compared with English. 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MATRIMONY AS A MEANS OF LIVELIHOOD.

(Examiner.)

It was to be gathered from a recent debate in the House of Commons that a certain well-known and energetic unmarried lady has been calling matrimony a profession. She used this language, apparently, in a petition in support of the Bill for removing the Electoral Disabilities of Women, and thus it came to the knowledge of two startled M.P.s who, shocked at the irreverent celibacy of the expression, shocked still more, as their separate utterances show, by it ungracefulness, each awfully quoted the unholy words that the house, amid horror and derision, might recognise in them the epitome of feminine resolve to make an end of husbands and homes. It is not easy, in the absence of the context, to see how far this form of reference to marriage could be relevant to the subject of the petition; and it is never wise to use these set sayings—argument be-Lisbiged into half a lineful—in documents in which necessary formality and want of space preclude the development or, as the case may be, the limitation of after explanation. But, however that may be, it does seem rather unfair on Miss Becker that she should have charged upon her this invidious responsibility for a phrase which has been current for at least the last half dozen years. And her case is the harder than the phrase has till now been treated as particularly respectable, it was even, in its early youth, put forward as an especially "graceful" one—put forward under the notion of its conveying a protest against the masculine aspirations, real or imagined, of Miss Becker and her allies. By giving the name of "profession" to the lot and duties of a matron it was supposed by many that they epigrammatically conveyed a rebuke to such women as permitted themselves to desire the mental training and the remunerative careers apportioned to men:—"Here, ladies," the phrase was held to say, all in a word not so long as Lord Burleigh's nod, "here, ladies, is your lawful and only career, here are your duties, here your recompense. Educate yourselves to this end only, for only marriageable and married are you recognizably women. She who being no longer a girl is not a wife has lost her place in creation." Ladies of the independent school not only submitted benignly to the phrase, as seeing no discomfiture in it, but forthwith used it for their own: they said "True, matrimony is a profession,—women's highest profession, if you will. It is, however, a profession not open to all the women in England: and it is one some of us think too serious to be entered on merely for its material advantages of board, lodging, and clothes, and a position in the world." And in their employment of it the phrase became indicative of a protest against any state of society in which young women generally should, for want of an alternative means of subsistence, be induced to desire marriage in the spirit of the anxious and accommodating advertisers willing to accept anybody's situation with any duties and any wages, and "a comfortable home the first consideration."

Then again, some married women have been found to use the phrase in the intention of a hint and rather more that married women are not, as some of their actively occupied single sisters, and as very many men fall into the error of thinking, persons contributing no serious service in payment for their maintenance, but that they are carrying on a grave and busy calling worthy of its hire, and a calling as important for the world and to their families as any by which the husband procures the joint income. This is an interpretation consistent either with feminine submissiveness to masculine rule or with feminine self-assertion. Used as a rebuff to spinsters it boasts superiority over their highest claims to consideration as workers in the world: used as a reminder that the wife too has her business value in the marriage partnership it savours of something less than simple gratitude to the husband.

With whatever shade of meaning the term "profession," as applied to the duties of a married woman, was used, nobody, till now was much startled by it: it seemed no more irreverent to call matrimony woman's profession than woman's sphere, or woman's mission, and it sounded more practical. And, indeed, if the exercise of the duties of Holy Orders may be called a profession, why not the exercise of the duties of matrimony? Nobody was much startled till, the other day, Mr. Hanbury and Mr. Beresford Hope—not given to reading the *Saturday Review*, it would seem—discovered the phrase in a lady's petition and each made haste to warn the world.

Yet why their horror? Matrimony is not a profession for men, because their labours, even when for the home, lie outside the home and are such as belong to Benedict and bachelor alike. But for women, who by becoming matrons undertake responsibilities and tasks which absorb the greater part of their time and, oftenest, all their faculties, and which can have no place in solitary life, matrimony is a profession in the best and highest sense of the word. That is it is or ought to be so in the highest sense of the word: if not in that sense, then it is so, at all events, in the baser sense which considers a profession, not as a career chosen first from the impulse of fitness and which, beyond the necessary considerations of subsistence to be earned by it, is most of all its own reward, but as merely a way to earn the subsistence. It would be pleasant, of course, to be able to say that young women in our country never do consider marriage in an unwholesomely practical manner, that, lulled in maiden meditation fancy-free, they wait as unconsciously as the Sleeping Beauty in her enchanted palace for the lover who awakens them to the fulness of life, and that no chance comer ever lights upon one of them wondering who will arrive to fetch her and quite ready to start with whomever it is on the journey to wherever he may be going to take her provided he can pay the travelling fares. But though, fairly enough the position of our multitude of fresh unpremeditating girls with no particular office in life except to be marriageable may be likened to that of the spell-bound princess waiting, forewarned yet unconsciously except in dreams, for a husband, it is not possible to assert that in all marriages the bride believes her bridegroom is the prince. There are women who marry for position; there are women fewer probably, who marry for money; there are those who marry—cases wholly, if too frequent, are yet happily so few by comparison as to be exceptional—and they need no criticism. They are crimes, and there is an end of it. What is to be really deplored is the number of women who marry to be married, to be "settled in life," to have a home and be thought a somebody and be taken care of, and never be called "old maid," and, above all, not to have to pinch and pine and perhaps starve at last in a struggle with the world for which they have had no sort of preparation. Marriage is for them a means of livelihood, and any marriage better than none. In this mood joy at an offer often enables a woman to set up for him who makes it such a comfortable good will as may seem to meet all his requirements in affection and appreciation for him, and in many cases, even her own: when this is so the amicability may stand weak, and in a kindly and unromantic nature develope into a very proper wifely regard. Happily this result is the more frequent, and pleasure on getting married, if aided by a pleasurable sentiment towards the bridegroom does fairly well as a substitute for more exalted feeling, being, if inadequate to the needs of the highest companionship, less likely to find its end in the resentment of disappointment than is an intense and sanguine affection aspiring to nothing less than the marriage of true minds. But plainly there is no hope that the profession of matrimony entered upon in so low and loftier a spirit than this can ever be carried on after its best ideal. And where the woman has not succeeded in learning but only in hoping to learn, what she feels to be a sufficient affection to last her as a wife, or where, having acquired as much affection as suffices for most women who marry for marriage's sake, she is yet aware that she would have been capable of a different, deeper, feeling to some different man she is accepting a position in which her nature cannot but deteriorate, and she will become that worse thing than a "social failure," a domestic failure. There is no need to suppose her more ready to drift into flirtations or misconduct than her neighbours who have married with more love or less conscious indifference; a woman's distaste or inclination to such faults depends far more on the nature of her esteem for herself than on the amount of her esteem for her husband. Supposing a married couple to be permanent lovers and companions, the wife, receiving all the devotion she requires to keep her womanly *amour propre* comfortable, and being absorbed in her husband, has the same protection against undue pleasure in the attentions of other men as the engaged girl genuinely in love with her betrothed, and, so far as the effects upon that part of her conduct are concerned, it matters little to the husband whether she has married for love or not. Supposing a married couple to be permanent lovers and companions, the wife, receiving all the devotion she requires to keep her womanly *amour propre* comfortable, and being absorbed in her husband, has the same protection against undue pleasure in the attentions of other men as the engaged girl genuinely in love with her betrothed, and, so far as the effects upon that part of her conduct are concerned, it matters little to the husband whether she has married for love or not. 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Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad.
Ahmedabad to Surat and Bombay.
Railway Time Tables:—
Bombay to Allahabad and Calcutta.
Calcutta to Allahabad and Bombay.
Bombay to Nagpore.
Nagpore to Bombay.
Bombay to Poona and Madras.
Madras to Poona and Bombay.
Shahabad to Secunderabad and back.
Dhond to Munmar and back.
Local Trains between Bombay, Mahim, Bandora, &c.
Bombay to Surat and Ahmedabad, &c.
Wadwar, Ahmedabad and Surat to Bombay.
Rates for Parcels, Horses, Carriages, and dogs, on G. I. P. R.
Khandesh State Railway.
Amraoti State Railway.
Wurdah Valley State Railway.
Holkar and Neemuch State Railways.
Mokameh to Burdwan (E. I. Ry).
Burdwan to Mokameh (do.)
Nulhattee to Azimgunge and back.
Tirhoot State Railway.
Allahabad to Cawnpore and Delhi.
Delhi to Lahore.
Lahore to Mooltan and back.
Lahore to Delhi.
Delhi to Cawnpore and Allahabad.
Lahore to Mooltan and back.
Hathras Road to Mattra and back.
Scinde State Railway.
Delhi to Bandikui and back.
Agra to Ajmere, Jeypore and Nasirabad, and back.
Benares to Lucknow and Moradabad.
Moradabad to Lucknow and Benares.
Madras to Bangalore, Nelligherry and Beypore.
Beypore to Bangalore, Nelligherry and Madras.
Nagpoolam to Cuddapah and back.
Tanjore to Anaikari Chatram and back.
Madras to Porto Novo and back.
Madras to Trichinopoly and back.
Arconum to Conjeveram and back.
Tinevelly to Tuticorin and back.
Calcutta to Canning and back.
Calcutta to Goalundo.
Goalundo to Calcutta.
Calcutta to Kooshtea and back.
Goalundo to Chitpur and back.
Northern Bengal State Railway.
Kurrachee to Kotree and back.
Steam Navigation Companies:—
P. and O. Co.
Messageries Maritimes,
Austro-Hungarin Lloyd's
Rubattino Steam Navigation Co.
Egyptian and Algeria R. M. Co.
British India Steam Navigation Co.
Indus Steam Flotilla.
Irrawady Flotilla.
India General S N Company.
River Steam Navigation Co.
Routes by Steamers.
Routes in the Bombay Presidency, &c.
Routes in the Central Provinces.
N. W. P. and the Punjab.
Rawul Pindee to Murree.
Route to Simla.
Route to Landour.
Route to Nynee Tal.
Horse Carriage Dak Association,
Darjeeling Mail Line.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, Cabs, &c, in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Tramway Cars.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminus and of the following AGENTS.

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Allahabad.....Kellner & Co.
Bhosawul.....Railway Refreshment Room.
Calcutta.....Wyman & Co.
Ceylon (Colombo).....Ceylon Observer" Office.
Deolalee.....Cursetji & Dossabhoy.
Jubbulpore .....Kellner & Co.
London .....Messrs. Ed. Cornhill; Gordon and Gotch, St. Bride Street, Ludgate Circus, E. C.
Madras .....Higginbotham & Co.; Gantz Brothers, Adelphi Terrace, 7 and 8 Mount Road; and Railway Station, Raichore.
Ootacamund....."Neilgherry Courier" Office.
Poona .....Treacher & Co., Phillip & Co., and Royal Family Hotel.
Shahabad .....Refreshment Room.
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OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

(Madras Athenæum.)

The issue of this Guide for the current month (August 1877,) is as complete and well got up as the previous numbers. It contains information of inestimable value to travellers by railway—and, indeed, to all travellers in India. The well executed coloured map of India is a very useful addition to the Guide. The completeness and variety of the contents of this publication reflect the greatest credit on those who had the arduous duty of collecting so much correct information.

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